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Non-Alignment Movement Is Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times

KIM IL SUNG

According to a dispatch from Buenos Aires, the first issue of the Argentine magazine "Guidebook to the Third World" published by the "Technical Press" Publishing House carried on December 16 last year the full text of "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," the historic treatise of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Printing the treatise the magazine carried the respectful portrait of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung.

Follows the full text of the treatise:

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Recently a conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned nations wa held with success at the Peruvian capital of Lima. Under the motto "Let us unite to achieve liberation!" the conference discussed urgent problems confronting the non-alignment movement and adopted important documents and decisions of historic significance. The conference decided unanimously to admit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the non-alignment movement as a full member. This showed that the independent home and foreign policies of the Government of our Republic are in accord with the objectives and ideas of the non-alignment movement and that our country enjoys an active support of the non-aligned countries. The Korean people are very pleased with and warmly welcome the unanimous decision on our country's admission into the non-alignment movement as its full member.

The non-alignment movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era.

The present era is an era of independence, an era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. Many countries of the world demand independence and an ever-increasing number of peoples are turning out in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. This is the main trend of our times that no force can check. The non-alignment movement mirrors this trend of the development of the present era and embodies the lofty ideas of anti-imperialism and independence.

The non-alignment movement is a powerful movement opposed to the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism and non-aligned countries are strong new-emerging forces standing in confrontation with the reactionary forces of imperialism.

Tremendous are the significance and role of the non-alignment movement in the advancement of world revolution and in international affairs. With the appearance of the non-alignment movement on the stage of history as an independent political force, the international balance of forces has changed fundamentally. The emergence of the non-alignment movement has decisively strengthened the revolutionary forces of the world and greatly weakened the reactionary forces of imperialism.

The non-alignment movement is exerting profound influence on the process of a great change that is taking place in the world now. It is dealing a telling blow at the imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder and accelerating their decline and fall and is giving a powerful inspiration and encouragement to theopp ressed people and the peoples of new-emerging forces in their revolutionary struggle.

The expansion and development of the non-alignment movement will hasten the accomplishment of the people's cause of liberation. In the torrent of the non-alignment movement the ruin of imperialism will be precipitated and the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people be further strengthened and developed.

Non-aligned countries must intensify their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Imperialism and colonialism are the root cause of aggression and war and the main obstacle to the independent development and social progress of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces. The imperialists not only harshly oppressed and exploited non-aligned countries, the new-emerging countries in the past, but have also been persisting in aggression and intervention against those countries since their achievement of national independence and maliciously manoeuvring to plunder and exploit them by neo-colonialist methods. When they cannot achieve their aggressive aims by peaceful means, the imperialists do not even hesitate to perpetrate armed invasion.

Without fighting imperialism, non-aligned countries cannot safeguard their national independence or build a new prosperous society. Only by strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle, can they consolidate national independence, achieve their independent development and attain the objectives of the non-alignment movement successfully.

It is very good that today the non-aligned countries are waging a vigorous joint struggle against all sorts of aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. Non-aligned countries should form a broad anti-imperialist united front in firmer unity and administer blows at the imperialists and colonialists by concerted efforts.

The non-alignment movement demands that every country maintain independence. Independence is the soul of the country and its people. Only when independence is upheld is it possible to defend the dignity and honour of the people, achieve the country's independence and prosperity and develop solidarity and cooperation between states on an equal and solid basis. The non-aligned countries should secure the independent development of their peoples and remain loyal to the ideas of the non-alignment movement by holding fast to independence.

Economic self-support is the material basis of independence. A country which depends on others economically cannot but follow others politically, too. An economically dependent nation can neither escape the destiny as colonial slaves nor do what it wants to do or say what it wants to say. If non-aligned countries are to maintain independence, they must achieve economic self-support by building an independent national economy.

In order to realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement, it is essential to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries. This is the source of the invincibility of the non-alignment movement and a decisive guarantee for the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism.

If non-aligned countries fight in firm unity, they can defeat any imperialism. They should unite to destroy the old international order set up by the imperialists and establish a new international order that will meet the interests of the world's people. The old international order is an outcome of the colonialist system and the main lever of imperialism for its rule, control, exploitation and plunder. It is on the strength of this old international order that the imperialists are trampling underfoot the sovereignty of other nations and plundering the developing countries of their resources. The old international order should be abolished and a new, fair international order be established so that the imperialists can no longer act arbitrarily on the international scene, violate the sovereignty of other nations and plunder them of their resources at will.

Non-aligned countries not only should firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate economically. Their close economic cooperation is an important solution to the difficult and complicated problems arising in the building of a new society. If non-aligned nations develop diversified economic and technological cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs, they will be able to build an independent national economy and achieve their prosperity without being indebted to great powers.

By firmly uniting themselves politically and closely cooperating in the economic and technological spheres, non-aligned nations should accelerate their independent development and bring earlier the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism.

Upholding the banner of unity, the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a dignified member of the non-alignment movement, will always firmly unite and closely cooperate with other non-aligned countries in accomplishing the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress and make active efforts to strengthen and develop the non-alignment movement.

Today the Korean people are struggling to achieve the historic cause of national reunification, their greatest national desire. The Korean people's struggle to regain the territory and nation usurped by the U.S. imperialists and to reunify the divided country is the main link in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle being waged on a worldwide scale. The non-aligned countries which love justice and peace actively support and encourage our people in their struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist armed forces of aggression out of south Korea and to reunify the homeland independently and peacefully. This is inspiring our people greatly. The Korean people will definitively chase the U.S. imperialist armed forces of aggression out of south Korea and achieve the historic cause of national reunification, with the positive support and encouragement of the world's progressive peoples including the peoples of non-aligned countries.

The non-alignment movement, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times, is further expanding and growing in strength each day and advancing triumphantly. Non-aligned countries will wage a vigorous joint struggle against imperialism under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and thereby realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement and contribute greatly to the cause of world peace and human liberation and will build a world free from imperialism and colonialism and from all forms of aggression and plunder, a peaceful and prosperous new world.

Juche Seminar Held in Cyprus

PYONGYANG, Feb. 12 (KCNA)—A seminar on the Juche idea was held with a large attendance in Limassol, a port city of Cyprus, on December 21 last year under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party, according to a report.

Put with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The seminar unanimously adopted a message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the enthusiastic applause of its entire attendants.

The seminar was attended by Chrysanthos Savvides, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party; and other members of the political bureau and members of the Central Committee of the Party, members of the Limassol Regional Committee of the Socialist Party, secretaries of district committees of the Party and functionaries of youth organisations and women's organisation under the Socialist Party, more than 100 in all.

An opening address was made by Patricios Pavlov, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party and Chief Secretary of the Limassol Regional Committee of the Party Chrysanthos Savvides delivered a report.

At the end of the report Jakovs Gachunodos, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party and Secretary of the Limassol Regional Committee of the Party; and many members of the political bureau and Central Committee of the Party took the floor.

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Studying & Publishing Committee Inaugurated

"The Studying and Publishing Committee of the Works of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" was inaugurated on December 17 last year at the building of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party in Nicosia, according to a report from Nicosia.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Present at the meeting were Chrysanthos Savvides, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party, and functionaries of the Socialist Party.

A message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted unanimously amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the meeting.

Passionate speeches were made at the meeting.

The speakers unanimously said that the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, by founding the immortal Juche idea, has built a brilliant pyramid which will shine forever in the history of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and provided the fighting revolutionary people with the most correct revolutionary world outlook and guiding idea lighting their path of struggle.

Noting that it is an irresistible trend of the times to deeply study the great Juche idea, the guiding idea reflecting the demand of our times, they stressed that it is a most honourable and glorious work to make a deep-going study of the immortal classic works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and translate and publish them with deepest reverence.

The attendants of the meeting, in the name of the entire members of the Cyprus Socialist Party and Cyprian people, reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, who brightly illumines the path of the revolutionary struggle of the world people. KCNA

DPRK Foreign Ministry Scores French Invasion of Somalia

PYONGYANG, Feb. 16 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 15 flaying the French colonialists who have recently embarked upon the road of undertaking an open armed invasion of Somalia while scheming to perpetuate their occupation of Afars and Issas (French Somalia).

Noting that the French colonialists are speeding up the preparations for large-scale aggression against the Somali Democratic Republic while plotting to perpetuate their occupation of Afars and Issas, the statement said:

This clearly shows how desperately the French colonialists are trying to take hold on Afars and Issas as their permanent colony and block the independent development of the people there.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce the armed invasion of the French colonialists against the Somali Democratic Republic and their barbaric murder of its inhabitants and strongly demand an immediate end to the continued military threat of the French colonialists against the Somali Democratic Republic.

The French colonialists' aggression against the Somali Democratic Republic is precisely an open challenge to Africa and the world peace-loving people.

The world peace-loving people will never tolerate this.

The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism are trying to drive a wedge between African countries and other third world countries, sow the seeds of antagonism and discord among them and thus split these countries and maintain their colonial system, the statement pointed out, and continued:

If the French colonialists persist in their moves to maintain their colony in Africa and carry on the military provocations, defying the strong opposition of the African people and the world peace-loving people, they will sustain a miserable defeat.

The French colonialists must stop the acts of aggression against the Somali Democratic Republic and withdraw at once from Afars and Issas taking along their aggression armed forces.

In conclusion the statement stressed:

The Korean people will stand firm on the side of the fraternal Somali people fighting against the French colonialists' armed aggression and for defending the sovereignty of the country and the national dignity and continue to render positive support and encouragement to their just struggle.

Pyongyang Tells Seoul to Be Honest

15th N.-S. Red Cross Working-Level Meet Held

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—The 15th north-south Red Cross working-level meeting was held in the conference room of the neutral nations supervisory commission at Panmunjom from 10 a.m. February 12, according to a statement of the spokesman of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chu Chang Jun, deputy head of the delegation of our side, said that if the humanitarian talks were to be saved from the deadlock and were to contribute to the acceleration of the country's reunification, it was very important to clarify the root cause of the present phase of the Red Cross talks. He pointed to the criminal acts of the south Korean side in leading the humanitarian talks of the Red Cross to a rupture.

The deputy head of the delegation of our side pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique openly declared their criminal splitting line and pursued more viciously the "anti-communist" fascist policy and war policy before and after the seventh full-dress talks between the Red Cross organisations of the north and the south, thus making it impossible to open the humanitarian talks.

This was why we demanded the south Korean side to stop the barbaric fascist repression and "anti-communist" row and create a good atmosphere for the talks, he stressed.

He emphasized that another main point of concern for us in our efforts for the normalisation of the talks was to thwart the war policy in south Korea that laid obstacles to the humanitarian talks.

Exposing that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's war provocation moves against us were entering a very grave stage, he said: We proposed to the south Korean side time and again to join strength each other for curbing and frustrating their war policy, in view of the gravity of the situation.

This proposal of ours, he said, was an entirely just one for preventing new calamities threatening the whole nation, breaking the present deadlock of the talks at any cost and bringing them back on a normal track.

He denounced the south Korean side for turning down all our reasonable proposals and resorting to a delaying tactics by bringing forward the so-called "cards exchange method," which does not suit at all the conditions of our country.

He said:

Our country is not large and traffic is so convenient that one may go anywhere in one or two days. If we rely on the cards exchange through the intervention of a third party, who can tell whether it would take scores of years or hundreds of years to locate each other's whereabouts, let alone the reunion of so many dispersed compatriots?

Such problems as the "problem of old parents" and "groups of visitors to their ancestral graves" brought forward by the south Korean side are nothing but a ruse intended to deliberately create difficulties, and confusion in the talks and drag them on indefinitely, wantonly discarding the agenda of the full-dress talks agreed upon between the two sides, he said.

He denounced the south Korean side for turning the conference room into an arena of "anti-communist" propaganda.

As all facts show, he said, the south Korean Red Cross side has been reduced to a subsidized tool which is using the conference room of the Red Cross talks for justifying the criminal war and "anti-communist" fascist policies of the south Korean authorities and their scheme to create "two Koreas" and it is performing the shameful role of their detached force. He declared that the deadlock of the Red Cross talks and the grave crisis into which the working-level meeting had fallen were entirely attributable to the wrong stand of the south Korean side toward the Red Cross talks and the obstructions on the part of the south Korean authorities.

If the south Korean side thinks of the country and the nation and is concerned for the sufferings of the compatriots in the slightest degree, it should renounce the wrong stand today and honestly approach the talks from the stand of humanitarianism and compatriotic love, he stressed. The south Korean side, he added, should strictly observe the five principles and five-item agenda agreed upon between the two sides, stop using the noble humanitarian talks of the Red Cross for its foul propaganda purpose and quickly accept our reasonable and constructive proposals and demands.

Finding it impossible to justify its untenable stand any more with such terminologies as the "problem of old parents" and "problem of groups of visitors to their ancestral graves", the south Korean side viciously attempted to slander us with what it called "visit of Chongryun-lining compatriots to native towns."

Deputy head of the delegation of our side Chu Chang Jun exposed, citing concrete facts, that the "visit to native towns" farce staged by the south Korean authorities was no more than a political intrigue for undermining the unity of the compatriots in Japan, wrecking national unity and harmony and fostering national split.

Pointing out that such machinations are still kept up by the agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" who had meddled with the north-south dialogue on Feb. 11 on the direct instructions of the south Korean authorities, he strongly demanded a prompt end to such political intrigue.

Hard pressed by our scientific grounds, irrefutable logic and sharp cross-examination, the south Korean side was compelled to admit that the compatriots under Chongryun had not been involved in the so-called "visit to native towns of compatriots in Japan."

The next working-level meeting will be held on April 10.

Press Comments

Tanzania Stops Trade With S. Korea

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Feb. 16 carries an editorial article expressing full support to Tanzania's just step of severing trade relations with the south Korean puppets.

This, the article stresses, is a very just anti-imperialist and independent step taken by Tanzania, a dignified independent and sovereign state.

Tanzania's step is another expression of her people's support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the independent reunification of the country. It is an encouragement to our people.

The Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania, pursuing the peace-loving foreign policy of non-alignment, are actively struggling against imperialism and colonialism and for the complete liberation of Africa and the unity of the third world and the non-alignment movement.

For her just stand and struggle Tanzania's influence is increasing in the international arena as the days go by.

It is entirely just for Tanzania to sever trade relations with the south Korean puppets, the dirtiest stooges of the U.S. imperialists and vicious traitors to the nation.

The article brings to light the reactionary nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the most faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, who are acting as a "special detachment" for blocking the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the third world countries.

The article continues:

Tanzania's severance of trade relations with the south Korean puppet clique shows that the puppets are isolated not only politically but also economically from the peace-loving people of the world and their total isolation and bankruptcy have become all the more serious. This is a logical result of developments and a telling blow to the south Korean puppet clique and the U.S. imperialists, their master.

The Korean people, the third world peoples and the peoples of the non-aligned countries are fighting hand in hand on the same front under the just banner of anti-imperialism and independence and closely cooperating with each other, strengthening their unity.

Our people, the article stresses, value unity and cooperation with the Tanzanian people and the rest of the third world peoples and the peoples of the non-aligned countries and will make every effort to further strengthen them.

Yugo Diplomat Murdered in W. Germany

Rodong Sinmun on Feb. 16 comes out with a commentary sharply denouncing the crime of the West German fascist gang in assassinating the Yugoslav Consul General in Frankfurt.

The commentary says: The assassination of the Yugoslav Consul General by the West German fascist terrorists is a dastardly crime of the gangsters. It was designed against Yugoslavia and her peaceful development.

This incident proves that militarization and fascistization are in progress in West Germany, the fascist terrorists are swaggering about and their activities go unhindered.

It also shows that the West German authorities do not take necessary measures to prevent such criminal acts of the fascist terrorists or protect the normal activities of the Yugoslav representatives in that country.

If such crime is committed freely, says the commentary, it will undermine trust between countries and peoples, threaten the normal development of relations, throw obstacles to it and adversely affect the people's cause of peace.

Such criminal act as the assassination of the Yugoslav Consul General in Frankfurt by the fascist terrorists must not be repeated.

The West German authorities must take necessary measures so that terrorist acts and other criminal acts against Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav representatives and citizens in West Germany may not be committed again, and must guarantee the normal and safe activities of the Yugoslav mission and citizens there.

And the assassins must be quickly arrested and punished. (KCNA)

'President KIM IL SUNG Is Truly Great Leader, Hero of 20th Century'

—Reports at Cyprus Seminar—

Take Juche Idea as Guiding Compass

At the seminar on the Juche idea held in Limassol, Cyprus, first of all, **Chrysanthos Savvides**, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party, took the floor. He said in an excited tone:

Our Socialist Party deems it pleasure to hold a seminar on the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung in his report delivered at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea taught:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything. By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the most correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world. The Juche idea clarifies the laws of social development and inspires the working masses strongly to the revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and it is a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung fathered the Juche idea and brilliantly embodied it in the course of struggling for the fatherland's freedom and independence.

Already in the days of his early revolutionary activities he organized and guided the revolutionary struggle, believing only in the Korean people and relying on them.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a shining victory by believing only in the Korean people and relying on them as there was no assistance from a rear or a regular army due to the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth.

The Juche idea enabled the Korean people to crush the enemy, with the faith in their own strength, during the past Fatherland Liberation War and rehabilitate the destroyed economy and build a solid independent national economy in a brief span of time in the days of the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Today the Juche idea is being successfully embodied in all fields of state activities in Korea.

Recalling that in 1968 the Korean people made a reprisal on the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which had intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and took a determined stand against the U.S. imperialists, he declared:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stood adamantly in confrontation with the U.S. imperialists because Korea was strong enough to defend herself with the entire people placed under arms and the whole country fortified.

The people armed with the Juche idea are invincible, he declared.

While staying in Korea, I saw the Korean people who, united closely as one around the great leader President Kim Il Sung, were successfully carrying on the revolution and construction, guided by the Juche idea founded by him, the reporter noted.

The reporter said:

During my stay in Korea, I enjoyed the profound love of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, busy as he was with state affairs, granted an audience to us and arranged even a luncheon for us. Not only that, he even gave us precious teachings.

I will always remember this great honour and benevolence. I feel as if I were reborn in the world.

What impressed me deeply in Korea, in particular, was that the Korean people hold the great leader President Kim Il Sung in high esteem.

Visiting Mangyongdae where he was born and other places I came to realize clearly why the Korean people hold the great leader in so high esteem.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is the truly great leader and hero of the 20th century.

He is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also the great leader of the world's oppressed peoples.

Visiting Korea, I felt more deeply that he is, indeed, the great leader and outstanding revolutionary of our era.

It is only natural for us to respect him and hold him in high esteem.

The feelings of boundless respect and reverence of the people for the great leader President Kim Il Sung are getting deeper as the time flows.

The Korean people have the highest glory and honour of having great President Kim Il Sung as the leader.

President Kim Il Sung victoriously leads the Korean revolution and world revolution with this brilliant wisdom and outstanding guidance.

It is thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung that Korea has been built into a "model country of socialism," an envy of the whole world, and the world revolution is advancing triumphantly.

Referring to the Korean people's struggle for their country's reunification, the reporter declared: If the U.S. imperialists ignite another war in Korea, they will perish in its conflagration.

Today the Korean people are advancing dynamically, convinced of the future, because they are guided by the Juche idea, he noted.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a genuine socialist state. This is why a large number of countries of the world envy Korea.

We should also build socialism in the future as it is being built in Korea.

We will deeply study and grasp the great Juche idea which has become an international ideological trend and fight, taking it as a guiding compass, and thus surely win a victory in the revolutionary cause in Cyprus.

Actively Propagate Juche Idea

Nicos Ssaris, Member of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party and Secretary of the Nicosia Regional Committee of the Party, said in his speech:

I deem it an honour to make a speech at this seminar on the immortal Juche idea founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician of our time and the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

To study the Juche idea which enabled the Korean people to liberate themselves from the miserable position under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, defeat the U.S. imperialists and build a socialist industrial state in a brief period, 14 years, pushing aside the war debris, carries very great importance for all the revolutionaries, especially for us members of the Cyprus Socialist Party.

As we all recognize, the Juche idea, the only guiding idea of our era, brightly illumines the road to be followed by the world people including the Cyprian people and confidently leads them along the road of complete independence and progress, the road of victory for the building of a new society.

The great Juche idea expounds that one is the master of one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

This philosophical theory demands that an independent stand and a creative stand be maintained in the revolution and construction.

Only when they maintain independent and creative stands can all the revolutionaries solve all problems by their own efforts in conformity with the actual conditions of their respective countries, discarding reliance upon others and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

It is particularly important for us Cyprian people to arm ourselves with the Juche idea.

Whether we establish Juche or not—this is a problem of paramount importance deciding the rise or fall of our Cyprus and Cyprian people.

The validity and invincible vitality of the great Juche idea are clearly proved by the shining successes registered by the Korean people in the revolution and construction and by the international events today.

The Juche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an idea of universal significance in the revolution and construction and encyclopedic idea giving perfect answers to new theoretical and practical problems arising in the world revolution.

The founding of the great Juche idea has perfected the revolutionary idea and theory of the world working class and the world people.

The Cyprian revolution will develop victoriously only when we learn from the Korean people who take the Juche idea as the guiding compass and are brilliantly embodying it.

Through the current seminar we understood more clearly that the system of the revolutionary ideas and theories propounded by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, is very precious for the development of the world revolution for its complete originality and profound content and that when it is taken as the guiding principle the world revolution will triumph and the masses of the people of each country will enjoy genuine human dignity and rights.

We consider that the Juche idea is the only guiding idea for building a unified and independent, developing and prospering, new Cyprus free from exploitation, which the Cyprian people unanimously aspire after and that this idea must be accepted as the immovable guiding idea of our Socialist Party.

We also firmly determine to form an organisation for studying the Juche idea to attain our own goal as early as possible and hasten the world historic victory of the Juche idea and to study and grasp the Juche idea more deeply and propagate it actively.

The struggle of the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung is an example for the world people.

To support the struggle of the Korean people or not—this is a criterion for distinguishing between the progressive forces and the reactionary forces today.

We express firm militant solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists must disband the "United Nations Command" and take their aggression troops out of south Korea without delay, as was discussed and decided at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people enjoying the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people the world over will certainly achieve the reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

Only victory and glory are always in store on the road of struggle ahead of the Korean people who are under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and take the Juche idea as the guiding compass.

Concluding my speech I reverentially wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has won absolute authority among the world people and enjoys their unbounded respect and reverence for the great contribution he has made to the cause of human liberation by founding the immortal Juche idea and brilliantly embodying it in the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

Wish Good Health & Long Life To President

Jakovs Gachunodos, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party and Secretary of the Limassol Regional Committee of the Party, said:

The Juche idea is an immortal idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung through the experience of the practical struggle of leading the Korean revolution, an idea that the masses of the people are the master of the revolution and construction and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea enabled the Korean people to successfully overcome manifold difficulties and achieve shining successes in the period of construction after liberation, in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists and in the period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The Korean people have built a "model socialist country" as it is today, which all the world people envy, going through a difficult period.

The Korean people are now pushing ahead with the grand socialist construction holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

He stressed that the Korean people have firmly built an independent national economy and the people are leading a happy life without any worry and that they have achieved great successes in the educational, scientific and technical fields, too.

Korea's reunification will certainly be achieved by the Korean people themselves by repulsing the outside forces under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, he stated.

He noted that all the achievements made in Korea were attributable to the brilliant embodiment of the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, in all fields of state activities.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has been devoting his all to the revolutionary cause for a long period up to this day since he set out on the road of revolution and has wisely led the Korean people to victory.

People can always win in the revolutionary struggle when they arm themselves with the Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Therefore, it is important today for the world revolutionary people to study the Juche idea and arm themselves with it.

We Cyprian people also can drive the foreign aggressors out of our country, achieve the country's unification and build Cyprus into a developed country in political, economic and cultural fields like Korea when we arm ourselves with the Juche idea.

In conclusion, I reverently wish good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Juche idea and the outstanding leader of the world revolution. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours. ...Ed.)

Tour of Our Socialist Homeland (3)

Rev. Mettle of Workers Effecting Leaps in Production

(Continued from No. 779)

Kangson Steel Allied Complex

We, members of a press delegation, made a visit in November last year to the Double Chollima Kangson Steel Allied Complex, the birthplace of the Chollima movement, which has been converted into a great metallurgical plant displaying the great power of a Juche-oriented factory.

We were warmly welcomed by the working people of Kangson who were bringing about leaps and innovations in production by carrying out a charge of allegiance.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The development of the metal industry—and particularly the steel industry—is a major index showing the level of industrialization of a country and its economic power."

The Kangson Steel Allied Complex, one of the greatest metallurgical bases of our homeland, under the wise leadership and endless solicitude of the great leader, is working miracles and effecting innovations and making rapid progress day by day.

There a large number of buildings including the grand steel shop and the rolling mill shop stand on the site with an area of 200 million square metres. Over 8,000 workers at this allied complex turn out over 700,000 tons of various steel products a year. They are used in all the domains of construction including machine building of our country. Moreover, part of the output is exported to socialist countries.

A guide who accompanied us said the yearly output of steel products will be raised to 1,500,000 tons in several years, or more than double the present level.

Indeed, during the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, this allied complex was completely destroyed by their brutal bombings. But, the allied complex has now been turned into a great metallurgical plant of the country.

An assistant manager of this allied complex said excitedly:

"The rapid progress of the Kangson Allied Complex like that of all the factories and enterprises in our country has been made possible under the great plan of the fatherly leader and thanks to active guidance by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

"The fatherly leader, extending on-the-spot guidances on 37 occasions, illumined brilliantly the road ahead of our working people and rendered kindred solicitude in various ways."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung did not visit Mangyongdae, his birthplace, within hailing distance from his residence, after his triumphant return home, but first visited the working people of Kangson. Also, after the war, he first visited the workers of Kangson where all the things were reduced to ashes by the brutal bombings by the U.S. imperialists.

The workers, receiving instructions from and enjoying the warm confidence of the great leader, rose to action all in one, holding high the torch-light of new innovation. And they reconstructed an electric furnace in only 40 days and wrought a miracle in putting the steel mill into production.

Now, all the production processes have been automated and remote-controlled to save manpower.

We were shown over the work shops of steel makers controlling production processes by automation, remote-control and telecommunication systems.

While we were inspecting the steel shop, the rolling mill shop, the 6,000-ton press workshop and so on, we deeply felt the fervent allegiance and the boundless strength of the workers of Kangson who were unconditionally carrying out the teachings of the great leader.

Last year alone, they carried out their assignments of the Six-Year Plan one year and 6 months ahead of schedule. And high performance steel-cutters were devised and manufactured to help implement the policy of pipe, cableway and belt conveyor transportation put forth by the great leader.

The working people of the allied complex who are giving full play to the great power of a Juche factory, will contribute greatly toward scaling the 1,200 million-ton steel height, a target set by the great leader.

Long-Distance Belt Conveyor at Unryul Iron Mine

A five-hour south westward trip from Pyongyang took us to the Unryul Iron Mine (S. Hwanghae Province) overlooking the West Sea. Our purpose was to see the huge sea-spanning belt conveyor system. The transport system, we found, ranked among our era's monumental edifices. It is a pride of Korean technology in the gigantic construction of socialism.

The belt conveyor, 1.4 metres wide and 4.6 kilometres long, originates from the exit of the mine's subterranean gangway and crosses the strait to extend to Nunggum Islet in the offing. Many big steel pillars rise from the sea to support the structure, designed to withstand any violent storm or tidal waves. Earth, transported this way from the mine, is dumped into the sea to reclaim a foreshore.

Our great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

The 4.6 km-long belt conveyor at Unryul Iron Mine, S. Hwanghae Prov.

"In the field of the extractive industries large-size, modern and high-speed equipment should be introduced and transport be diversified to increase production substantially at the existing coal and ore mines."

Asked why the transport system of this sort was built, a leading official of the mine gave us the following reply: heavy-duty trucks could not any longer handle the earth being daily piled up because of the accelerated excavation at the mine to feed a large-size blast furnace recently built at the Hwanghae Iron Allied Complex.

He recalled that our great leader President Kim Il Sung, informed of this, had come with a wise plan to build a huge belt conveyor, which would lead to a comprehensive exploitation of the mine and to reclamation of land from the sea. Our great leader was said to have objected to massive introduction of trucks and excavators as ineffective.

The mine's director said: "The remote-controlled long-distance belt conveyor represents a high-level Korean technology with its 80 per cent erected over the sea—a sort of technological revolution."

He credited our respected and beloved leader and the Party Central Committee with the successful construction. We were conducted to see all the facilities. Everything we saw was beyond our imagination despite our journalistic knowledge of capitalist Japan's engineering and sophisticated machines.

A series of difficulties, we were briefed, had cropped up in the manufacture of necessary machines and the construction of a bridge and other related installations but gave way to the loyalty of the engineers and workers to the leader.

We got the impression that the working class of our homeland, under the sagacious guidance of the great leader, could manufacture anything the revolution needed. This story should be let known to the people of south Korea totally subjugated by foreign capital.

(By The People's Korea's Correspondent)

(To be continued)

DPRK's Economy Developing under Banner of Juche Idea (1)

An article under the heading, "DPRK's Economy Developing under Banner of Juche Idea" was carried in the January 16, 1976 issue of the Japanese weekly "Asahi Journal". The article was written by Japanese economist Nishikawa Jun, assistant professor of Waseda University, on return from Korea in autumn of 1975.

Its excerpts will be printed in three installments, starting with this issue ....Ed.

Pyongyang is a beautiful city dressed in green and is worthy of the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the country of Juche. Different styles of neatly arranged colourful buildings line the streets with green trees.

The heart of the city is built for the people's living. The workshops are located near apartments which have stores, rice-steaming mills and sewing factories on the first floor.

The people neatly wear their uniforms when they go to workshops and Korean women in colorful national costumes are very attractive.

Large-size buses run slowly outside the city to minimize air pollution. To this end, industrial establishments are also built separately outside the city.

I can tell that special attention is paid to Pyongyang which has been built as an ideal socialist city.

When I left Pyongyang and toured outside the city, I could see beautiful agricultural villages with white-walled, tile-roofed houses and occasionally saw large pork and poultry factories.

I saw paddy and upland fields tilled by tractors and not by draught animals, as I visited the DPRK after the harvest time. No draught animal was to be seen there. Peasants were using highways for drying maize. There, automobiles were forced to run slow. In using roads, the people have precedence over automobiles.

It is hard for me to find workers in the highly automated plants and factories.

Process of Industrialization

Touring the countryside, I could not easily understand the following facts: The country had been a colony of the Japanese imperialists since the beginning of the 20th century. Agricultural products and raw materials were taken to Japan for nothing. Annual per capita consumption of foodstuff had decreased from 308kg to 224kg in 30 years. Illiteracy accounted for 78 per cent of the population. A large number of people had to live, separated from their families, because of forced labour and military conscription.

During the Korean War, 18 bombs were dropped on every square kilometre, and wealth worth 1.8 billion dollars went up in flames and people accounting for 10 per cent of the population lost their lives. The cities almost were literally reduced to ashes and the country's industrial output went down to 50 per cent of the previous level.

The Korean people have built a powerful country with modernized and developed industry and agriculture, getting over these difficulties. The world-startling change took place in the reconstruction of the country, including remarkable development of industry and agriculture.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government declared last September that the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) had been overfulfilled one year and four months ahead of schedule. The average annual growth rate of industrial output reached 17 per cent during the period of fulfilment of the plan.

With a 18.4 per cent annual increase in industrial production in 15 years between 1956 and 1970, the DPRK stands on the highest level in the world in terms of growth rate in the period.

In 1945, Korean technicians were few in the northern half. It was said that all Koreans in railway worked as a boiler, except only four who were engine drivers.

In 1946, the DPRK was an agricultural country with its industrial production accounting for 28 per cent and its agriculture production 72 per cent of the country's total production. Today, the proportion has been completely reversed with industry accounting for 80 per cent and agriculture 20 per cent of the total.

In 1970, the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea declared to the world that the DPRK had been changed into a socialist industrial country. It started struggles to expand material bases for socialism and to improve the people's living standard.

In 1974, the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction were set to raise per capita production to Japan's level.

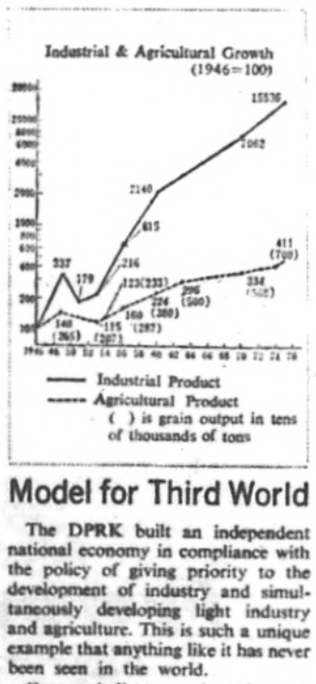
In 1975, the output of steel reached 3.3 million tons, chemical fertilizers 3 million tons, electric power 28 billion kwh, coal 50 million tons, cement 6.8 million tons and marine products 1.7 million tons.

20-Fold Increase in Nat'l Income in 30Yr.

The per capita income of the people in the DPRK recorded a 20-fold rise from 54 won to 1,068 in 30 years between 1946 and 1974.

Food shortages, oil crisis and economic fluctuations raged in the capitalist world between 1972 and 1974. The DPRK's internal economic development was left unaffected by the vagaries of the outside world.

The recent so-called export difficulties are due to imbalance between production and transport, and shortages of cargoes. They were not accompanied by a decline in production or a rapid increase in the number of jobless people and in this respect the DPRK differs from capitalist countries. This is because it has developed an independent national economy, relying basically on internal raw materials and technique.



Model for Third World

The DPRK built an independent national economy in compliance with the policy of giving priority to the development of industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. This is such a unique example that anything like it has never been seen in the world.

Few capitalist countries adhere to self-sustenance in economy, and most capitalist countries are trying to industrialize their own countries on the basis of outside forces. The lack of independence results in economic fluctuations, snow-balling debts and declining internal income when the economic crisis hit the world.

To the contrary, the DPRK firmly maintains self-sustenance in economy, and has successfully completed socialist industrialization.

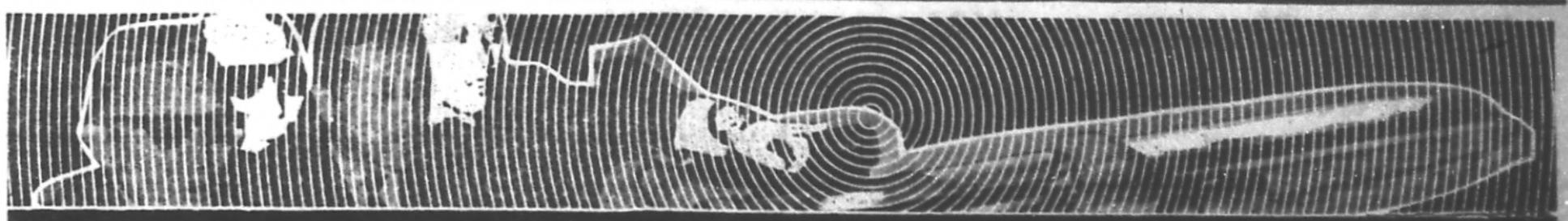
The rate of self-sufficiency stands 98 per cent in machinery equipment and 70 per cent in raw material.

The DPRK has maintained harmonious development between industry and agriculture, utilizing internal raw materials. The country's industrial development has drastically narrowed down gaps in living standards between factory and office workers on the one hand and peasants on the other.

As a result, the DPRK sets a model of economic development to the third world.

Main factors for the rapid expansion of the DPRK's economy in the 1960's were that agricultural production sharply increased, most raw materials were locally available thanks to the expansion of local industry, the state controlled industry and good distribution and the people made creative efforts to increase production rapidly in the Chollima movement.

(To be continued)



Lockheed Scandal: U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Nexus

With recent disclosure of Gulf's $10 million donations and GM's $0.25 million gift to Pak Jung Hi's "ruling party" and the "KCIA," the Lockheed scandal reveals once again the ugly U.S.-Japan-south Korea nexus.

According to a document released on Feb. 13 by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Multi-national Corporations, it was disclosed that Kodama Yoshio—a central figure in the Lockheed payoff scandal—was involved in a plot to sell Tri Star airbuses to south Korean Air Lines (KAL).

"Kodama was to receive 1 billion yen from the U.S. firm (Lockheed) in the event a contract was successfully concluded for sale or lease of Tri Star airbuses to KAL," the document disclosed.

Observers here predict that Osano Kenji, another central figure in the Lockheed payoff scandal, who was summoned by the Japan Diet on Feb. 16 to testify as a witness, participated in the Lockheed-KAL underhand dealings through Kodama.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp, planned to sell TriStar airbuses to south Korea in 1973, after successfully selling 51,000 million TriStar jetliners in October, 1972 to ANA (All Nippon Airways) by paying $1.2 million in agent fees to Kodama and Osano.

In order to close this bargain, Lockheed Aircraft Corp, requested Kodama and Osano to be "match-makers." The reasons are: 1) Kodama has close connections with south Korea's top leaders and 2) Osano is KAL's largest shareholder, holding 9.9% of its total stock.

Kodama resorted to tactics of boycotting the testimony as witness on the pretext of "illness" in the nationally televised hearing held at the Japan Lower House Budget Committee from Feb. 16-17.

Osano, though he was present at the hearing, did not admit his role as an agent in the secret dealings between Lockheed and KAL. His testimony was full of such utterances as "I don't know" and "I don't remember."

However, asked about his contact with KAL's President Cho Jung Hung at Kimpo Airport (south Korea) where he stopped over on his way from Hawaii to Japan two days before the hearing, he answered that "President Cho only came to the airport to see me off."

But, in fact, the man (Cho), who is supposed to have "seen off Osano at the south Korean airport," accompanied Osano to Tokyo.

The purpose of his flight to Seoul was that he went to ask Cho in advance to deny his involvement in it.

Kodama and Osano—both are members of the "Japan-ROK Cooperation Committee"—have been playing crucial role in the Seoul-Tokyo nexus with the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" of 1965 as the mainstay.

The "treaty" linked south Korea and Japan as America's anti-Communist bridgeheads in the Far East.

With the "treaty" in effect for more than 10 years, the south Korean political and economic circles have come under Japanese rightwingers.

Three Big "Kuromaku"

Kodama Yoshio, Osano Kenji and Sasagawa Ryoichi are the three big wirepullers of the Japanese political and economic worlds.

They are central figures in political scandals involving south Korea and Japan.

Some of them are always found involved in a scandal whenever it is exposed. But very little is known about their behind-the-scene roles in such scandal.

But this time, in the Lockheed scandal, Kodama and Osano came to draw public attention as "kuromaku"—powers behind the scene—as they were front-paged in all Japanese papers.

According to a book "Spies Came from the U.S." authored by Ono Tatsuzo, an authority on the rightist affairs, Kodama and Sasagawa are believed to be collaborators with the American CIA and on its payroll.

These three Japanese wirepullers are frequent visitors to south Korea and "VIPs" who can call at the "Blue House (presidential residence)" of Pak Jung Hi without an appointment.

All of them were decorated with the "supreme medal" by Pak Jung Hi for their "contribution" to the "stability of the Seoul government."

Kodama

Kodama (65) has two faces—a millionaire and a right-wing leader. His autobiography offers a window through which one can keep into the history of Japanese imperialism—past and present.

Kodama lived in Seoul, south Korea, at the age of 16, and started an ultrarightist movement in 1929.

During the Japanese militarists' invasion of Asia, he went to China and set up the "Kodama Agency" in Shanghai, China. This agency with 5,000-6,000 staff members served as a Japanese militarists' secret agent to procure necessary war materials.

This agency plundered precious metals including diamond and gold bars so that he gained more than 4 billion yen at the time of Japan's defeat.

In December 1945, he was jailed in Sugamo Prison in Tokyo as a Class A war criminal. There he came to know Kishi Nobusuke (Prime Minister in the 1960's) and Sasagawa Ryoichi—two masterminds of the postwar political world.

He is now a boss of the underworld, controlling 500 rightwing organizations embracing 120,000 fascists.

As for his involvement in south Korea, Kodama is known to have maneuvered behind the scenes for the "conclusion of the south Korea-Japan Treaty" in 1965.

At that time, the "treaty" was concluded in defiance of opposition from both the Korean and Japanese people.

At the request of the Japan and south Korean authorities concerned, Kodama planned to form the "Toa Fellows' Society," a body of rogues and gangsters throughout Japan to suppress demonstrators against the "treaty." This plan did not materialize owing to the refusal of the "Yamaguchi Group"—a powerful gansters' body in Kobe to join the planned body. But, instead, he organized the "Kanto Society" consisting of 7 other groups, with the "Tosei Group" of Tokyo as its center.

Kodama's advance into south Korea was promoted through his cat's paw Chong Gon Yong (a naturalized Japanese citizen; his Japanese name is Machii Hisayuki.)

Chong, now the virtual owner of Kampu Ferry Co., (operating ferry boats between Pusan of south Korea and Shimonoseki of Japan) was then the leader of the "Tosei Group" of gangsters.

Chong had close connections with south Korean politicians and businessmen thanks to this "dual nationality."

Through Chong, Kodama was able to develop strong connections with Pak Jung Hi and former south Korean "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil. His relationship with Kim was particularly strong.

Kodama was once a financial backer of Kim (protector of KAL) when Kim was forced to leave his country because of his involvement in a scandal.

Kodama himself admitted it in his interview with a Japanese magazine in 1974: "When Kim came to Japan on his way to the U.S., he was penniless. Then I gave him his travel fare."

Osano

Osano Kenji (58), who had boasted of his close alliance with Kodama (He denied a special relationship with Kodama in the Japan Diet hearing), was also in ugly fusion with south Korean plunderers.

Osano also made a fortune through military contacts with the American occupation forces.

Before the war, he was no more than the proprietor of a small auto-parts company. But, after the war, with the money he accumulated through business with the Americans, he purchased "Hotel Atami" and "Hotel Gora" which had been under the control of the U.S. army.

In addition, he started bus service business to carry U.S. military personnel to his hotels located in resort centers.

Osano is now known as a hotel and bus magnate. His company, Kokusai Kogyo Corporation (KKK) capitalized at 982 million yen ($3.3 million), now owns more than 3,000 hotel rooms in the U.S. (2,000 in Hawaii) and south Korea.

Osano emerged as a leading figure in the Japanese and south Korean business and political circles after his "eternal friend" Tanaka Kakuei became Prime Minister in 1972.

However, already before the "south Korea-Japan Treaty," he had links with the south Korean comprador Han Jin group through the sale of trucks. This Han Jin group later developed into one of the biggest zaibatsu (monopolies) thanks to U.S. offshore procurements in south Korea for the Vietnam War. The president of KAL (capitalized at 1.5 billion yen) is Cho Jung Hung, president of the Han Jin group. KAL is the monopoly air company in south Korea with international air services to the U.S., Japan and Southeast Asia.

Osano helped Cho by supplying him with planes to transport south Korean soldiers and war materials to Vietnam. Therefore, he was allowed to become one of KAL's big shareholders when the Han Jin group started KAL, though he was a foreigner.

Osano is said to have held 9% of the stock of KAL and is working with the Han Jin group to "develop" Cheju Island (1973-1981) under the patronage of Pak Jung Hi. Cheju Island lies between the Korean Peninsula and Japan.

His real purpose in "developing" Cheju Island for a "tourist resort" was revealed in the Japanese Diet by an opposition lawmaker, who said, "Osano is going to change this island into a paradise for gamblers and a den of prostitutes for Japanese sex animals."

KKK has already purchased land on the island at a price of 500-20,000 yen per *tsubo* (one *tsubo* is equal to about 3.3 square metres), sometimes at a nominal price of 14 yen.

Sasagawa

Sasagawa Ryoichi (76), called the "Godfather" of the Sato administration by Time magazine, exercises enormous influence on Japanese politics.

Sasagawa started his activities in the rightist movement at the age of 31 and found the "Kokusui Taishuto"—a chauvinist party— with Kodama, one of his friends.

During the 1930's, Sasagawa earned a fortune through a number of dubious "business" deals.

At the age of 40, he met Mussolini to negotiate the "Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy."

After the war, he was confined in Sugamo Prison as a Class A war criminal for three years from December 1945.

He is now the President of the Motor Boat Racing Association, which runs boat races in 24 places throughout the country, earning profits amounting to a total of 1,200 billion yen a year.

Sasagawa is also a central figure in cementing Japan's alliance with south Korea.

He is the Chairman of the "World Anti-Communist League."

Sasagawa's worst crime against the Korean people is that he has waged anti-DPRK campaigns in collusion with Moon Son Myong, an operative of the American CIA. Moon is a financial backer of the Pak Jung Hi regime and a vanguard of the anti-communist forces, staging anti-communist campaigns camouflaged as a "Christian" movement. Moon's "Christian" movement called "Genri Undo," started in the 1960's as an anti-communist movement rather than a religious one.

Sasagawa, as chairman of the "WACL," and representative of the "Genri Undo" in Japan, has supported Pak Jung Hi's anti-communist policy in conspiracy with Moon.

As his recent broker in the U.S.-south Korea secret dealings, Sasagawa is reported to have played his role in south Korea's recent purchase of U.S. military weapons through his contacts with high-ranking U.S. army officials and business leaders.

Kodama Yoshio indicated by arrow met with traitor Pak Jung Hi in November, 1970 when he went to south Korea as a member of an economic inspection party.

Pro-Seoul Lobbyists

Political Fund

Politicians getting unlawful profits from south Korea are called pro-Seoul lobbyists in Japan.

The pro-Seoul lobbyists are divided into three groups centering on the above-mentioned three "kuromaku."

The first is the Kodama-Machii group; the second the Sasagawa-Kishi group; and the third the Osano-Tanaka group.

South Korea-Japan relations do not exist apart from these lobbyists. Most influential lobbyists were once high-ranking class government officials responsible for forcibly bringing 2 million Koreans to Japan for forced labour and military service or active supporters of the Japanese militarists' occupation of Korea during 1919-1945.

On Sep. 22, 1974, Harvard Professor Jerome Cohen turned public attention to the dubious aspects of political and economic relations between south Korea and Japan: "According to rumours in Tokyo, Premier Tanaka and business men (perhaps including Osano), former Prime Ministers Sato and Kishi (they are brothers) and others, have very close economic ties with the Pak regime in south Korea. It is said that these political leaders have amassed enormous wealth from rebates on aid to the ROK".

In fact, financial and political collusion between Japan and south Korea has long been a serious problem.

As Sasagawa says, if a company makes a profit, it is expected to make a political donation.

It is rumoured here that a Japanese businessman has to prepare at least $0.5 million in political donations if he wants to run a joint venture in south Korea.

Illegal profits through trade with foreign countries—this is a very common practice.

For example, an automobile selling for 1.7 million yen in Japan costs about 3 million yen when exported to south Korea.

Thanks to such donations, the south Korean groups in power were able to fill their own pockets with money.

Pak Jung Hi himself has accumulated a total of 80 billion won ($0.2 billion) in 14 years. And with this illegal wealth he managed to win the presidential elections. Further, he secretly purchased 800 hectares of land in a resort zone in Japan, costing 3 billion yen, so as to fly in case of emergency. This money came from Chon Gun Yong.

As for Li Hu Rak, the former director of the "KCIA," his personal fortune is reported to have amounted to more than 30 billion won in 1970 when the currency issue by the Central Bank totaled 180 billion won.

The LDP (the Liberal Democratic Party) lobbyists receive not only large sums of donations from Japanese businessmen as agent fees but also even political funds from south Korea in return for their active support for the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

Some LDP Diet members are believed to maintain their positions only with the prop of south Korean money.

There are three ways for south Korean authorities to donate political funds to them:

1) to send money through the "ROK" Foreign Exchange Bank; 2) to order influential pro-Seoul Korean businessmen in Japan to hand in directly; 3) to dispatch secret missions to Japan to make political donations.

Observers here believe that part of 5.4 billion yen which the Japan Real Estate Bank illegally lent to Chong Gon Yong was used for the LDP's presidential election in July, 1972.

Additionally, in 1974 when the Upper House election was held, south Korean "government" officials—some of them "KCIA" agents—are reported to have visited election offices of some LDP candidates, their sympathizers, with trunks full of money, to donate political funds averaging 5 million yen in cash per candidate.

The money of the Seirankai (Youth Storm Society)—one of the pro-Seoul lobbyists' groups comes from "ultranationalist" sources and from south Korea.

Kim Dae Jung Case

One of the recent political scandals involving the lobbyists was the Kim Dae Jung (a south Korean former presidential candidate) kidnapping case.

A rumour is around that when Kodama visited Seoul early in 1973, Pak Jung Gyu (then chief guard of Pak Jung Hi) asked him if a Japanese right-winger could eliminate Kim, an opposition leader and rival to Pak Jung Hi.

In August that year, Kim was kidnapped in broad day light, from the Grand Palace Hotel (Chong Gon Yong has connections with this hotel) in Tokyo.

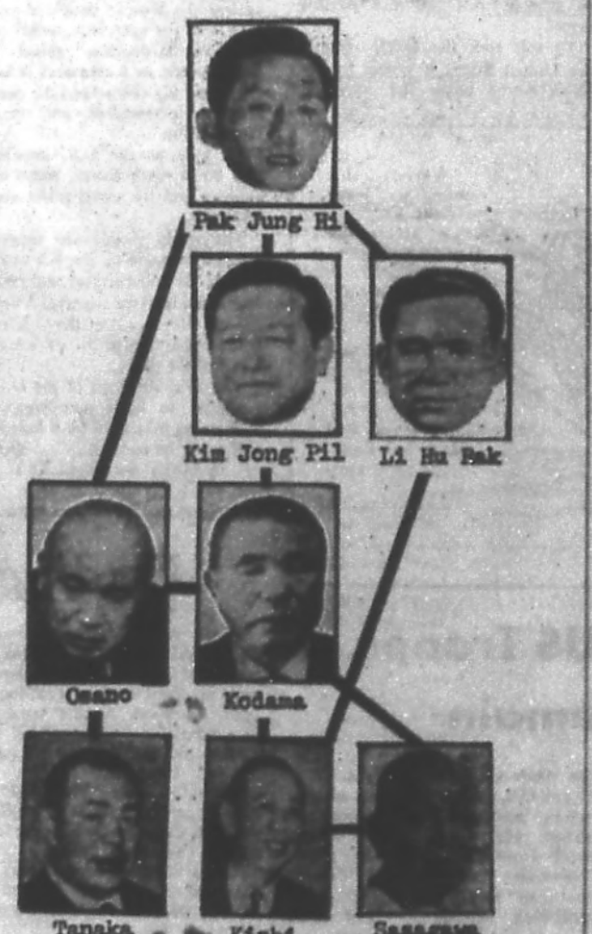
The key figures in the case were later exposed as KCIA men, including Kim Dong Un, first-secretary at the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo and other "embassy" staff members.

But Kodama is said to have actively assisted Kim's abduction. He did his best to help the criminals easily carry out this kidnapping plan.

Pro-Seoul lobbyists' underhand dealings in business and political dealings are hard to discover. However, it is certain that they earn great benefits as fixers in major corporate business and in political disputes.

The Lockheed scandal is but part of a complex web of payoffs which envelops the Japanese rightists.

Wirepullers



South Korean Reports : Asahi Shimbun (1)

The Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun carried Jan. 7-26 a 10-part article written by its former correspondent in Seoul under the title, "South Korea under the Oppressive Silence."

Its abridged version is carried here in two installments, starting with the current issue. ...Ed.

—Torture—

The Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) and the Korean Counter Insurgency Command (KCIC). The twins are widely known through south Korea for their notoriety. The two are the biggest organizations whose foremost job is to seek and eliminate any element supposed to jeopardise the government. They cow even ruling party national assemblymen and cabinet members.

There is a report on their behaviour. It is "A White Paper on Torture" telling the bitter experience opposition national assemblymen had with them. It came as an exposure tactic in February last year when the civic movement for democracy was gaining increasing momentum. In its wake a presidential decree No. 9 was invoked, gagging the defiant opposition men again.

In case of Li Se Gyu: "I was walked to the authorities seven times after October 1972, when I was jointly interrogated by the MP and the KCIA. They hung me upside down and subjected me to water torture."

In case of Kim Rok Yong: "They hung me upside down and clubbed me. When I was unconscious, a doctor came in to give a shot. This sort of torture continued for five days without sleep.

In case of Kim Sang Hyon: "I was detained by KCIC men and bound hand and foot with a log placed between the legs. They frightened me by showing an electric torture machine kept in an underground chamber and beat me hard. They tried to get a clue to the sources of Kim Dae Jung's political funds."

In case of Kim Jong Ryul: "I was forced to strip naked in 10 degree below zero weather with a towel placed into my mouth and cold water forced down my nostrils."

A victim said, "Their methods of torture were learned from the Japanese special political police."

Before my departure home from Seoul, a political leader, whom I was on good terms with, said, "Our reputation remains yet to be improved in the international community, what do you think should be done?"

At first I hesitated but gave my view: "The only way left is to remove the dark intelligence politics." His eyes met with mine. He refrained from referring to the subject again.

—Kim Ji Ha—

South Korea's national flower is the rose of Sharon. This flower reminds me of Kim Ji Ha. His real name is Kim Yong Il and his age is 35.

He is a resistance poet now in prison convicted of violations of the Anti-Communist Law. He can be characterized as earnest, fierce and sharp. These qualities are distinctly suggestive of the rose of Sharon.

He was arrested under the emergency measures on charges of being involved in the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy. He was sentenced to a death penalty by the extraordinary military tribunal which later was commuted to a life imprisonment. In February last year he was paroled.

The moment he passed the gate of the prison around 10 PM in subzero weather, he shouted:

"The National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy was an organization formed purely for the purpose of launching a save-the-nation movement for democracy. The government responsible for the crackdown on this organization must stand trial before our homeland, our people and their history. As long as I am alive, I am determined to continue to fight against the dictatorship."

He was as good as his word. He kept up his struggle, which led to his re-arrest less than one month later. He appeared in an open trial once. Since then, he was barred from the court and prohibited from meeting with his lawyer. No word has been heard about him.

Reportedly, he is now confined in a cell in the interior of the Seoul Prison and closely watched through a TV camera.

"What is democracy? It is an ideology opposed to silence, a system that respects a free logos and freedom of speech." (Kim Ji Ha, *Declaration of Conscience*)

It is not until I returned to Tokyo that I could read this written by the poet in prison. While in Seoul I heard a rumor that the text was smuggled out of the prison to a foreign country. There it was entirely impossible to get a copy.

The government authorities, prejudiced against the imprisoned Kim Ji Ha as the most dangerous person, attempt to swoop upon anyone who reads his works. The young poet is now kept in prison, totally alienated from the society. It seems that rather the authorities are pushing him into the limelight as a hero.

—Uprising—

"The aspirations of the people will be realized only through the total mobilization of the entire resources of our people on the basis of human and civil rights and under the true banner of democracy. And this is the only way to overcome the present crisis, nationally and internationally.

"Therefore, we call for all the people to struggle, wherever they are, with all their might for the complete restoration of democracy in our land."

The above quotation is from the *Declaration on the Present Situation* announced in November, 1973 and said to have been written by Chon Kwan U (former editor-in-chief of the *Dong-a Ilbo*). It may be evaluated as one of the historic documents concerning the south Korean struggle for democracy. An uprising carries the risk of death under the state of emergency.

At first the action was scheduled for the end of October. The plan was to have leaders gather at the Pagoda Park in the heart of Seoul at noon and read aloud the declaration. Chon and others went to the park to find some 100 plainclothesmen lurking behind trees or sitting on benches. Apparently, the police was tipped in advance. He whispered to his followers, "It's wise to cancel the plan." This stocky (weights nearly 100kg) man made a circuit of the park, and slowly walked home. Taking their cue from this, his followers strolled in the park imperturbed and had a good time. They always maintained the presence of mind.

After a series of consultation, they decided to go into action on Nov. 5. Their new tactic was to start a demonstration after the announcement of the declaration. No elderly leaders knew how to make a placard. Young Kim Ji Ha became a tactical adviser.

A famous master calligrapher, Chon Kwan U prepared a liquid ink from an ink stick and was about to write "Defend Free Speech" on a strip of cloth torn from a sheet. The poet said, "Mix oil with the ink, or the ink will run and become useless." Chon poured enough oil (used for frying) into the ink and started to write. But the oil surfaced and the ink did not settle down well. On the suggestion of the poet, they placed old newspapers on the placard and trampled underfoot it.

Elephant-like Chon stamped on it, while lighter Kim Ji Ha and other men and women, so to speak, danced, all the night. The poet fled and Cho and other people were arrested. Their makeshift placard was torn down by the police without being shown before the public.

Chon was set free after one day's detention. "I had a sound sleep and good rest. I must thank them," he exclaimed. When he returned from a long fugitive life, Kim Ji Ha laughingly said, "The tempura oil on that placard stank!" Shortly after, the poet was arrested.

This is a scene from my kaleidoscopic memory of what I saw and heard in south Korea. Its opposition people had potential destructive power far more greater than anticipated, manifest in their optimistic attitude, in their heartily laugh. They are stubborn, old hands. (To be continued)

The Declaration on the Present Situation was issued at the YMCA, Seoul, on Nov. 15, 1973, by 15 noted personages of south Korea from various social sectors—academic, the press, cultural and religious and other circles—to denounce the fascist dictatorship.

Press Censorship

Today, the Lockheed scandal has caused furor here, bringing to light the dirty connections among U.S. big business, Japanese rightwingers and the Pak Jung Hi clique. Alarmed over the disclosure, the puppets are intensifying the press gag all the more in an attempt to hide the scandal.

Last May when the Gulf Oil's donation to the Pak Jung Hi clique was disclosed by the U.S. Congress, strict censorship was imposed upon the south Korean press.

Several days before Gulf Oil Company Chairman Dorsey's testimony in the Congress, all the newspapers and broadcasting stations were put under thorough control by the "KCIA." Therefore, the south Korean press was unable to report any news on Gulf's payoffs to the puppet regime.

What is more, Japanese papers carrying the news were blanked when they arrived in south Korea. The U.S. weekly magazines "TIME" and "NEWSWEEK" were also subjected to scissor work. Though the U.S. army organ "STARS AND STRIPES" front-paged the donation case, its circulation was limited to those who worked at the American bases. "VOICE OF AMERICA" aired the news censored, but the broadcast could be monitored in limited areas.

Li Bu Yong, former reporter for the south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo," is now charged with the violation of "emergency decrees," only because he handed an article on the Gulf payoff case to a Japanese journalist.

Rodong Sinmun on "New Pacific Doctrine"

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) Feb. 14 runs a commentator's article headlined "'New Pacific Doctrine' Is U.S. Imperialists' Heinous Policy of Aggression against Asia." Bringing to light the aggressive and heinous nature of the U.S. imperialists' "new Pacific doctrine," the article says:

"The new Pacific doctrine" is bound to meet an ignominious fiasco like all the U.S. imperialists' policies of Asian aggression in the past.

The lengthy article is divided into two parts.

Asian-Pacific Policy

In the first part, the article lays bare the history of the Asian-Pacific policy the U.S. imperialists have pursued since the mid-19th century and characteristic features of their "new Pacific doctrine."

The article citing historic facts says that the successive bosses of the U.S. imperialists—from William Seward, the notorious expansionist and fanatic advocate of the "doctrine of Pacific empire" in the mid-19th century to expansionist Alfred Thayer, the author of "Mahanism," Theodore Roosevelt who claimed that "sovereignty over the Pacific must belong to the United States," Truman, Eisenhower, John Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon after World War II and Ford who put up the "new Pacific doctrine"—were without exception advocates of the "Pacific doctrine" who raved that the United States must play a "leading role" in the Asian region and warmaniacs who stepped up aggression on Asia with frenzy.

The article further says:

The "Pacific doctrine" was the U.S. imperialists' vicious doctrine of aggression and conquest designed to place Asia under their domination, make the Asian people their slaves and act as a "monarch" in Asia.

The "Pacific doctrine" was the most important link in the U.S. imperialists' plan for "world domination" that Asia must be dominated first of all for world domination.

Korea has always become a focal point in the aggressive tenet of the U.S. "Pacific doctrine."

The U.S. imperialists, regarding Korea as the "gateway" to their advance to the Asian Continent and considering it as the prerequisite to their Asian domination to conquer Korea, have directed the spearhead of their "policy of strength" and the U.S.-Japan compact of aggression to Korea.

Noting that the "new Pacific doctrine" is the same in essence as the past "Pacific doctrines" but has some eatures distinct from the old ones, the article says:

The U.S. imperialists made inroads snto Asia in the past with a dream fo establish a "Pacific empire." But today they are sustaining a total defeat in this region. The "new Pacific doctrine" has been put up under such tituation.

The U.S. imperialists military policy of aggressive bloc against the Asian people and the "Nixon doctrine" aimed at attaining the aggressive and in Asia by making "the Asians fight against themselves" came a cropper.

All these prove that the old dream of the U.S. imperialists to establish the "Pacific empire" where they will ict as a "monarch" proved fatal and the U.S. "policy of strength" and aggressive strategies in Asia miscarried The U.S. imperialists' total defeat in Asia is drawing near.

Under such historic situation Ford put up the "new Pacific doctrine" to prevent their defeat in Asia.

Another important feature of the "new Pacific doctrine" is that it is craftier than the U.S. policy of Asian aggression in the past, the article notes.

It recalls that when he put forward the "new Pacific doctrine" Ford clamoured about "peace in Asia"

Korea Important Target

In the second part the article notes that the "new Pacific doctrine" takes Northeast Asia, especially Korea, as an important target of Asian aggression.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia."

Explaining why the U.S. imperialists are now directing the spearhead of Asian aggression to Korea, the article continues:

It is first of all because Korea holds an important place politically and militarily in the U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression and global strategy.

The article says that the U.S. imperialists have long regarded Korea as the "gateway" to the Asian Continent and today they call south Korea a "strategic point" in Asia and one of the "two important bases" in the U.S. global strategy and that south Korea is the last colony in Asia under the complete domination of the United States and the destiny of the U.S. colonial policy toward Asia depends upon it.

This is why the U.S. imperialists are fearful of the fact that the international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is steadily rising and her influence growing day by day, whereas the south Korean puppet clique are isolated more and more and the U.S. colonial rule in south Korea is faced with a serious crisis, the article notes, and adds: the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression to Korea in an attempt to block such developments.

To this end, the article remarks, the United States is trying to keep south Korea under the occupation of its troops and obstruct Korea's reunification and freeze her split by using its troops' presence in south Korea as a lever.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists declared south Korea their "forward defence zone" and are feverishly hastening preparations to start a new war, the article brands the "new Pacific doctrine" as a vicious line of war provocation against the Korean people.

In the "new Pacific doctrine" the U.S. imperialists attach particular importance to the use of Japan in their aggression on Korea, the article notes, and stresses:

Today the aggressive collusion and tieup between the United States and Japan is used chiefly in the attempt to bar the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and unleash a new war in Korea.

The triangular military alliance of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique has been further tightened to start a war in Korea.

Indeed, Korea has today become a theatre where the U.S. imperialists, being expelled from Asia, are making desperate efforts to stop the wheels of history which is advancing with an irresistible force, a theatre of sharp confrontation between the imperialist forces of aggression trying to bolster up by hook or by crook the crumbling colonial rule in Asia and the forces of national independence struggling to write finis to the history of imperialist aggression, interference and domination in Asia and create a new history of independence, progress and prosperity.

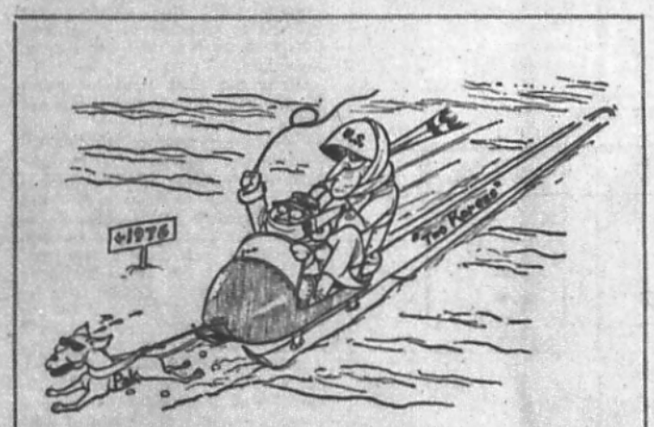
The splittist and belligerent manoeuvres stepped up by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people in accordance with the aggressive policy of the "new Pacific doctrine" gravely jeopardize peace in Korea and Asia and lay a new big obstacle to the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

As long as the U.S. imperialists stay on in south Korea, peace in our country and its reunification are unthinkable.

The world people are supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. A demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is an irresistible trend of the times.

The wild ambition of the U.S. imperialists to keep occupying south Korea and take hold on it indefinitely will never be realized. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)



Rumsfeld: US Troops Will Remain

U.S. Defence Secretary Rumsfeld palavered at the U.S. House budgetary committee on Feb. 9 even if there may be "expenditure reduction" the U.S. troops occupying south Korea "must not be withdrawn" and the presence of the U.S. troops in Northeast Asia "will help maintain peace in the Korean Peninsula and the balance of forces in that region," according to a report.

The outpouring of this warmaniac is a vicious challenge to the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people who demand its implementation.

The U.S. Defence Secretary's talk about the "balance of forces" is an expression of the desperate attempt to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and justify the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea.

This is a brigandish claim that peace is preserved only when a wolf is in the house of sheep.

The U.S. imperialists are harping on the old theme to justify their continued occupation of south Korea.

This stems from the black-hearted design to start a new war in Korea and realise their aggressive design on the whole of Korea and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are frantically staging powder-reeking war exercises almost every day in south Korea, worked out the "nine-day war plan," "seven-day war plan" and "five-day war plan" and are openly letting out belligerent outcries that they would order their aggression forces to "march to the north across the Demarcation Line."

They are now openly scheming to bring their aggression forces in Guam and Okinawa to the Korean front.

As the stark reality shows, with no sophistry or brigandish claim, however, can the U.S. imperialists justify their aggression troops' occupation of south Korea or cover up their pernicious intention to provoke a new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the changed reality and the trend of the times, act with discretion and quit south Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression forces.

If they unleash a war of aggression in Korea in defiance of the warnings of the Korean people and the world people, they will sustain a heavier defeat than that they suffered in Korea in the past.

Myths and Realities of Korea, US Policy

By Prof. Channing Liem

Printed here is an article authored by Prof. Channing Liem, Chairman of the Association of South Korean Residents in the United States for Democracy. The article was contributed to the Japanese monthly review "Sekai," Februay.

As the Pak Jung Hi military junta took over power from the Chang Myon "government" on May 16, 1961, the south Korean dissident resigned UN ambassador in protest against the coup d'etat. Liem is one of leaders in the movement for democratization of south Korea abroad, while teaching at New Paltz College in New York.

His English original is entitled "The Myths and Realities of Korea and United States Policy" with three sub-titles: "I. Looking Backward"; "II. The Nature of Power"; "III. Diplomatic Success: Its Meaning."

Follow excerpts from the article (subtitles are ours....Ed.):

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The foreign policy of the United States, controversial for years, has come under increasing criticisms of late. Meanwhile the prestige of the United States abroad continues to decline.

On close scrutiny, one is forced to conclude that the basic causes lie deeper. While observers may differ concerning the basic causes, the most significant ones, to this writer, are: 1, the failure of United States policy-makers to see the world of the 1970's as it is; 2, their obsession with power, the definition of which is outmoded and simplistic; and 3, their preoccupation with apparent and immediate rather than substantive and long-term victory as their goal. The United States policy regarding Korea is illustrative of this. Because the Korea policy is typical of the Ford-Kissinger foreign policy in general and, more important, because Korea may well become another Vietnam, it seems fitting that we should examine it carefully.

US Divided Korea

In observing the Ford-Kissinger policy concerning Korea, one cannot help noticing that the administration's perception of Korea is outdated. What it sees is the Korea of the 1950's: Looked at superficially, she does give the appearance of remaining unchanged. Beneath the surface, however, profound changes have occurred on the entire Korean peninsula. I shall cite two of them.

One significant change is the spread and intensification of nationalism under the impact of internal and external developments.

The reason for the failure of the United States to realize the gravity of the nationalist sentiment in South Korea appears to be that here this is a covert, though no less intense, occurrence. Due to the scarcity of raw materials in South Korea, the people were forced to rely on the United States. Still, their dissatisfaction with U.S. aid policies, coupled with the fact that it was at the initiative of the United States that Korea was divided, led them to petulance: "You, Americans chopped our country into two and brought us all the misery. Now you get us out of this mess."

Try as the United States did, it was not successful. In direct proportion to the increase of U.S. aid South Korea's dependence on the U.S. increased, with the people becoming more sullen. This was because a lion's share of the aid was pocketed by government leaders, who then turned an ally of the United States and, in the guise of fighting Communism, resorted to repressive policies against their people.

In time as the United States found the "defence" of South Korea too costly and called upon Japan "to share the burden," the Korean petulance turned to dismay; to them this virtually marked the beginning of Japan's return as neo-colonists with her economic weapon. If there was any doubt about it, her support of the Park regime along with the United States dispelled it.

In North Korea the crescendo of nationalism expressed itself quite differently. The people there vowed to wean themselves from dependence on foreigners, and after two decades of drives to achieve their economic and military as well as political self-reliance they finally succeeded.

The other change throughout North and South Koreans is the escalating desire for Korea's unification among the people. Given the nationalistic fervor referred to above, this is but natural; a house divided cannot stand. To them, it is a necessity, patriotic duty and sacred right to be reunited as one free nation. To be sure, there are some among the South Koreans whose yearning for unification is tempered by the fear of Communism; yet, in the face of the stark prospect that in a divided Korea they would not only lose their freedom to the Park tyranny, but also lose their country to alien masters, more and more of them are beginning to realise that unification must take priority over all others. So, the unification tide is surging ahead in South Korea. For example, when in 1971 Kim Dae Jung, opposition candidate for President, pledged that he would seek "unification," popular response was so enthusiastic that President Park, after threatening for a while to prosecute Kim under the anti-communist law, found it expedient to adopt a "me too" strategy. President Park, after his reelection, dispatched Lee Hu Rak, his aide, to Pyongyang and on July 4, 1972 a Joint Communique agreeing on peaceful unification of Korea was announced, to the jubilation of the entire population. However, when he openly proclaimed himself the dictator of South Korea within two months, the people felt utterly betrayed. Now they concluded that all who abhor the Park rule must redouble their effort for their national unification as President Park deceived them and clearly decided on the perpetuation of the division in order to remain in power.

Among the North Koreans the yearning for Korea's unification is just as strong. President Kim Il Sung has announced that all Koreans who support the unification will be regarded as his co-workers. He has invited the United States to a dialogue in order to reassure North Korea's peaceful intentions. To suppose these offers as a mere smoke-screen for his surprise aggression on the South is to think of the North Koreans as either supermen or idiots. No, they are rational and intelligent individuals who are proud of their achievements and want to achieve even more in the future. If provoked, they are confident of successfully defending their territory. They are determined to effect unification as the division will in the long run pose threat to their security. At present, however, unification to them is not a matter of survival for North Korea, although to the people of the South it is indeed a survival issue. It would seem, therefore, quite sensible to take Pyongyang's overtures for rapprochement affirmatively.

Status Quo

The Kissinger diplomacy can be defined as politics of, for and by power. But, viewing it from the vantage-point of the Ford-Kissinger policy concerning Korea, one finds it flawed by his seeming misconception about power. It is outmoded and deficient in content. A look at the scenario of the Korea policy and Dr. Kissinger's attempt to implement it makes this evident. The scenario is as follows: 1. a determination of U.S. interest in Korea; 2. enlistment of support by interested powers; 3. rewards to the powers in accordance with the power status of each; and 4. the rewards to come from sources other than the U.S.

Now the implementation of the scenario. First, Secretary Kissinger decided U.S. interest in Korea as stabilization of the status quo on the peninsula. Secondly, Japan was offered the Nixon Doctrine, ostensibly the "defense of freedom in Asia by Asians" but in reality the green light for Japan to move into South Korea for economic penetration.

To Dr. Kissinger's surprise, Chinese leaders flatly opposed the Kissinger proposal regarding Korea. The Chinese opposition threatened the Kissinger scenario with collapse.

The Chinese view of the Kissinger plan on Korea—maintenance of the status quo—was that it is unworkable and wrong. It is unworkable because the forces driving North and South Koreas toward merger are irresistible. It is wrong because the unification of Korea is a part of world-wide liberation movement against alien conquerors.

Two contrasting solutions for Korea: Kissinger's, freezing of the country's division in the interest of the United States; and China's, a categorical rejection of it. In the Kissinger proposal there is no reference to the Korean interest.

As a matter of fact, that was far from fair. It is gross injustice to freeze the division of a country without the consent of the people concerned and tell them to be satisfied as the two sides of the frustrated country will be treated as equals. This is like knocking down an innocent child and throwing a quarter at him. Moreover, so long as Park Chung Hee heads the Seoul regime, there is no South Korea in a true sense of the term. His is a country without the people; like a person without his body, it is dead. To pretend that Park represents South Korea is like pretending that Nguyen Vanh Thieu represented South Vietnam.

Over-Confidence In Power

The Ford-Kissinger policy regarding Korea reveals yet another disquieting characteristic. Admittedly, all who conduct their foreign policies aspire to be successful. The Ford-Kissinger team is no exception: it aims at promoting United States national interest in Korea. But what is the nature of the interest which the team seeks and how do they go about seeking it? President Ford's visit in South Korea in November, 1974, sheds some light on the questions.

Two months after assuming office, President Ford announced his plan to visit Tokyo, Seoul and Vladivostok. His interest in meeting with the leaders of Japan and Soviet Russia was widely hailed by the public at home and abroad. The inclusion of a visit with President Park on his itinerary was not. Expressions of dismay grew louder with each passing day. The South Korean leader had converted his country into a giant concentration camp; he had thrown thousands of dissidents into jail, meting out summary sentences ranging from death to many years; the rest were placed under harsh surveillance. Brutal torture and terrorism were the order of the day. Criticism against the President could cost one's life.

Still President Ford was set on visiting Seoul. In the midst of mounting call for his reconsideration by the press, educators and clergymen, he agreed to allow one of his aides to meet with a group of religious and educational leaders who had requested a personal meeting with him. The Presidential aide listened politely to the arguments of the delegates: that Mr. Ford's visit in Seoul at this time would be interpreted as an endorsement of President Park's repressive policy against his people; that it would seriously undermine United States prestige before the entire world.

He assured the visitors that the President would meet with some representative Koreans who were not necessarily members of the Park regime. At his suggestion a list of names was handed to him. President Ford failed to meet with any one of the leaders whose names the visitors had submitted.

The reasons for Mr. Ford's failure to see the unofficial leaders can only be guessed at. It is most probable that someone had vetoed his original plan, evidently fearing that his meeting with any Koreans considered critical of President Park would weaken his rule. Mr. Ford did his utmost to throw the weight of the Presidency of the United States behind Mr. Park to give boost to the Park government while he was in Seoul. Grateful Park thanked him profusely and assured him that the visit was a huge success.

Channing Liem

If true, the success of the Ford-Kissinger diplomacy was only temporary and apparent rather than real. The flight of American troops from Southeast Asia the end of April this year (1975) found the Park government jittery, and the Ford administration nervous, about the "security" of South Korea. Streams of Park's aides flocked to Washington, frantically pleading for more and more help. President Ford reassured them that the United States would never let them down. To underscore the U.S. determination, nuclear retaliation against any would-be aggressor was promised. As if these weren't enough, the Ford administration flexed the arm of the U.S. might by means of the Mayaguez "victory" which in reality was Pyrrhic victory in a "synthetic incident."

President Park is a make-believe leader. His regime is rotten to the core. One may derive the satisfaction of fleeting victory out of supporting him, but in the long run the United States will be the loser as the nation must live with the illusory Kissinger-Ford success long after the team has departed.

Obviously, the United States cannot afford many more "Mayaguez victories" or such leisuries as the Vietnam adventures. But, in spite of the obvious fact that South Korea shows all the similarities to South Vietnam, the administration is intent on pursuing the same policy toward Seoul which it pursued toward Saigon.. It seems, therefore, necessary to inquire into the causes of this obviously dangerous phenomenon. Surely, this is not a willful failing. To this observer two among a number of factors are mainly responsible for it.

One is the traditional adversary nature of inter-personal and inter-group relationships among American people.

The other is over-confidence. However, over-confidence is dangerous. Let anyone doubting this recall Dean Rusk's boast, "We can afford guns and butter."

For over a decade United States foreign policy-makers have treated the uneasy public as adversaries and naively held onto their over-confidence. They have misled the people and have themselves fallen victim to their self-delusion. Such is the case with them vis-a-vis Korea. Secretary Kissinger complains that China and North Korea refuse to accept South Korea as equal partners in any negotiation involving the Korean peninsula. The fact is that they are not opposed to South Korea's participation as such but they are opposed to Park Chung Hee. They insist that before South Korea's participation the Park regime must be replaced with one which represents the people of South Korea and that in the meantime peace in Korea be maintained through talks between the United States and North Korea. Kissinger asserts that it is wrong to interfere in the internal affairs of South Korea. The fact, however, is that the U.S. actively interferes in South Korea's internal affairs on the side of Park. Without U.S. aid he cannot remain in power more than a few months, if that long.

While on the one hand the Ford administration does its best to prop up the Park regime, it is bitterly biased against North Korea on the other. This is symptomatic of the causes referred to above. However, given the warning by the public of the dire consequences of continuing on with the present policy, the Ford-Kissinger team may yet reverse its position.

In conclusion, the time for a fundamental reassessment of the Korea policy by the United States has come. To pretend that the Park government can be propped up by the U.S. is to delude oneself. Nor will it serve any useful purpose to regard North Korea as a devil reincarnate or that she can be wished out of existence. This is non-sense. Furthermore, Japan evinces growing misgivings about being stuck with Park Chung Hee. But for Washington's insistence, I believe, she will by no means be unhappy to abandon her current stance of supporting only Park.

Findings on US Aid

These days, U.S.-based multinational and conglomerate enterprises are under fire for their irregular business practices and intervention into politics abroad. At the same time, demands for reconsidering U.S. foreign aid is becoming stronger in the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. daily "Philadelphia Inquirer" carried a series of articles on the U.S. Congress findings on foreign aid in December, 1974.

The articles on south Korea were reprinted by the south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo." The articles are summed up as follows:

-The United States, from 1946 to 1973, provided south Korea with 5,551 million dollars in military aid and 6,012 million dollars in economic aid.

-From 1968 to 1971, aid was given to south Korea for converting land with an area of 500,000 acres into farm. But, south Korea failed in attaining self-sufficiency in food supply, and still depends on foodstuff imports from the U.S.

-The rise in GNP is due to low wages, and is actually meaningless for the ordinary people. The south Korean economy fluctuates according to world market conditions as it depends on foreign countries for the supply of raw materials. It is only due to low wages that south Korea has survived.

-Apartment houses with 1,490 units were built with 10 million dollars provided by American private firms to the south Korean housing corporation. But, ordinary families with a monthly income of less than 200 dollars cannot afford to live there. Further, dwellers in the apartment houses are selected in an unfair way.

-U.S. State Department officials seem to evaluate U.S. aid to south Korea, ignoring the facts: labour conditions are too bad; wages low; bribery rampant; trade unions controlled by the "KCIA" and have no right to collective bargaining or strike.

-As U.S. aid is distributed among so many projects through different organs, there is no knowing where the aid goes and who is benefitted by it.

-For the past ten years, the south Korean "government" has carried out its own agricultural policy, with support from the U.S. State Department, but it has proved a failure.

The result is: The "government" encouraged peasants to raise poultry. Though prices of feed have risen five times, the price of eggs has gone up only 20 percent. The situation is the same in hog-raising, cattle breeding and tobacco growing. Since the military take-over of power in 1961, a "new-village movement" has been unfolded, calling for supplying the nation with jobs and rice. As a result, tens of thousands of peasants stopped farming. Their living standards have been lowered, as the increase in agricultural production does not catch up with the increase rate of population. So, south Korea depends upon food imports from the United States.

U.S. President Ford visited south Korea in November, 1974. In his talks with Pak Jung Hi held on November 22 at the Pak's office in Seoul, Ford pledged the continuing American military presence in south Korea.

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